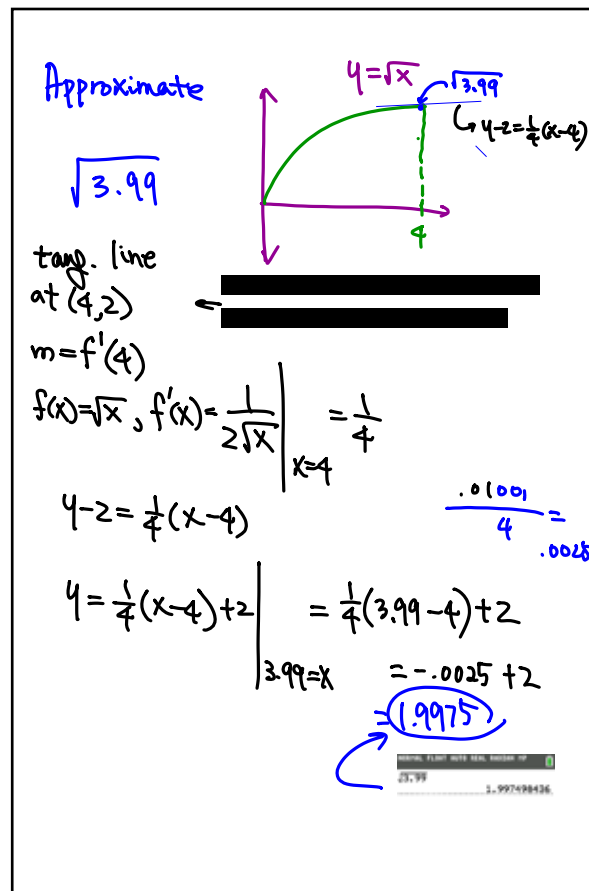


$$\begin{aligned}
 6c) \quad y &= \log_3 9^{\sin x} \\
 &= \log_3 3^{2\sin x} = 2\sin x \\
 y' &= \underline{2\cos x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \log_3 9^{\sin x} \\
 y' &= \frac{1}{\cancel{9^{\sin x}} \ln 3} \cdot \cancel{9^{\sin x}} \cdot \ln 9 \cdot \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$



Approximate

$$\sqrt[3]{8.12}$$

$$y = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad y' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$f'(8) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{64}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$f(8) = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$y - 2 = \frac{1}{12}(x - 8)$$

$$y = .01 + 2 \quad y = \frac{1}{12}(.12) + 2$$

$$\boxed{y = 2.01}$$

$$\text{Let } y = 2x^2 + 5x$$

$$\Delta x = .02$$

$$\text{at } x = 1$$

What is Δy ?

$$y' = 4x + 5 \Big|_{x=1} = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta y &= m(\Delta x) \\ &= 9(.02) \\ &= .18 \end{aligned}$$

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

Δy $f'(x_0)$ Δx

What is dy when

$$y = \sin(x) + x$$
$$dx = .1 \text{ at } x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
$$y' = \cos x + 1 \Big|_{x = \frac{\pi}{3}}$$
$$= 1.5$$
$$dy = 1.5 dx = (.15)$$